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From the Boston Herald.

THE LOAFER TO HIS LOVE.

My sweet, my werry lovely dame,
I cannot vel conseal
The love vich in my bosom burns,
And vich my looks reveal.

I valks the city up and down
And loaf, and sigh, and drink,
But still thy inmage fills my sole.
In every thought I think.

With hands stuck in my holy pants,
With eyes vich wed the ground,
I valk along unquietly.
Unowin where I'm bound.

My tendare, bleeding hart is thine,
Hear in the flour of youth,
I pledge myself to thee alone,
And sware I speaks the truth.

O cum my dere to thy fond swaine,
The queeu of loafers be;
If I don't luve thee breke my neck,
Or pitch me in the sea.

Thou shan't have nothing hard to do,
No work shall troubble thee,
But free from care, from cash, from pain!
How happy you vill be;

I've got a pretty little house,
With jist vun little room,
The Yorkus is my grand hotel,
And there thy charms shall bloom.

How nise our time vil glide along,
I'll love thee till I die;
I'll steel for thee all flood yot's good,
From mutton hed to pye.

Then my dearest, marry me,
You can't no better do;
No loafer is the beat of I,
No woman's fair as you.

THE MAGIC PHIAL;

Or, an Evening at Delft.

'Now,' said the portly Peter Van Voorst, as he bottoned up his money in the pocket of his capacious breeches, 'Now I' go home to my farm, and to-morrow I'll buy neighbor Jan Hagen's two cows, which are the best in Holland.'

He crossed the market place of Delft, as he spoke with an elated and swaggering air, and turned down one of the streets which led out of the city, when a goodly tavern met his eye. Thinking a dram would be beneficial in counteracting the effects of a fog, which was just rising, he entered and called for a glass of Schedam. This was brought, and drank by Peter, who liked the flavor so much, that he resolved to try the liquor diluted. Accordingly a glass of a capacious size was set before him. After a few sips of the pleasant spirit, our farmer took a view of the apartment in which he was sitting and, for the first time, preceived that the only person in the room, beside himself, was a young man of melancholy aspect, who sat near the fire place apparently half asleep. Now Peter was of a loquacious turn, and nothing rendered a room more disagreeable to him than the absence of company. He, therefore, took the first opportunity of engaging the stranger in conversation.

'A dull evening, Mynheer,' said the farmer.

'Yaw,' replied the stranger, stretching himself, and yawing loudly: 'very foggy I take it,'—and he rose and looked into the street.

Peter perceived that his companion wore a dress of dark brown, of the cut of the last century. A thick row of brass buttons ornamented his doublet; so thickly, indeed were they placed, that they appeared one stripe of metal.—His shoes were high-heeled and square-toed, like those worn by a company of maskers, represented in a picture which hung in Peter's parlor at Voorbooch. The stranger was of a spare figure and his countenance was, as before stated, pale; but there was a wild brightness in his eye, which inspired the farmer with a feeling of awe.

After taking a few turns up and down the apartment, the stranger drew a chair near to Peter, and sat down.

'Are you a burgher of Delft?' he enquired.

'No,' was the reply, 'I am a small farmer, and live in the village of Voorbooch.'

'Humph!' said the stranger, 'You have a dull road to travel—See, your glass is out. How like ye mine host's Schiedam?'

''Tis right excellent.'

'You say truly,' rejoined the stranger, with a smile, which the farmer thought greatly improved his countenance; 'but here is a liquor which no Burgomaster in Holland can procure. 'Tis fit for a prince.'

He drew forth a phial from the breast of his doublet, and mixing a small quantity of the liquid it contained with some water that stood on the table, he poured it into Peter's emptry glass. The farmer tasted it, and found it to excel every liquid he had ever drank. Its effect was soon visible; he pressed the hand of the stranger with great warmth, and swore he would not leave Delft that night.

'You are perfectly right,' said his companion; 'these fogs are usually heavy; they are trying, even to the constitution of a Hollander. As for me, I am nearly choked with them.—How different is the sunny clime of Spain, which I have just left.'

'You have travelled, then?' said Peter, enquiringly.'

'Travelled; ay, to the remotest corner of the Indies, amongst Turks, Jews, and Tartars.''

'Eh, but does it please you always to travel in this garb, Mynheer?'

'Even so,' replied the stranger, 'it has descended from father to son tho' more than three generations. See you this hole on the left breast of my doublet?'

The farmer stretched out his neck, and by the dim light perceived a small perforation on the breast of the stranger's doublet, who continued—

'Ah, the bullet thro' it lodged in the heart of my great grandsire at the sack of Sutphen.'

'I have heard of the bloody doings at that place from my grandfather, heaven rest his soul!'

Peter was startled on perceiving the unearthly smile which played o'er the countenance of the stranger, on his hearing this pious ejaculation. He muttered to himself, in an inaudible tone, the word 'Duyvel!' but was interrupted by the loud laugh of his companion, who slapped him on the shoulders, and cried—'Come, come, Mynheer, you look said; does not my liquor set well on your stomach?'

''Tis excellent!' replied Peter, ashamed to think that the stranger had observed his confusion: 'will you sell me your phial?'

'I had it from a dear friend, who has been long since dead,' replied the stranger; he strictly enjoined me never to sell it; for, d'ye see, no sooner is it emptied, than at the wish of the possessor it is immediately refilled—but, harkee, as you seem a man of spirit, it shall be left to chance to decide who shall possess it.' He took from his bosom a bale of dice—'I will stake it against a guilder.'

'Good,' said Peter, 'but I fear there is some devilry in the phial.'

'Pshaw!' cried his companion, with a bitter smile, 'those that have travelled understand things better. Devilry, forsooth!'

'I crave your pardon,' said Peter, 'I will throw for it,' and he placed a guilder on the table.

The farmer met with ill luck, and lost. He took a draught of his companion's liquor, and determined to stake another guilder; but he lost that also. Much enraged at his want of success, he drew forth the canvass bag which contained the produce of the sale of his corn, and resolved either to win the phial (the contents of which had gone far to fuddle his senses,) or to lose all. He threw again with better luck, but elated at this, he played with less caution, and in a few minutes was left pennyless. The stranger gathered up the money and placed it in his pocket.

'You are unlucky to-night Mynheer,' said he with provoking indifference, which greatly increased the farmer's chagrin; but come, you have a goodly ring on your finger, will you not venture that against my phial?'

The farmer paused for a moment—it was the gift of an old friend—yet he could not stomach the idea of being cleared of his money in such a manner; what would Jan Brower, the host of the Van Tromp, and little Rip Winkelaar, the schoolmaster say to it? It was the first time he had ever been a loser at any game, for he was reckoned the best hand at nine pins in his village; he therefore took the ring from his finger, threw again and lost it!

He sank back in his chair with a suppressed groan, at which his companion smiled. The loss of his money, together with the ring, had nearly sobered him, and he gazed on the stranger with a countenance indicative of any thing but good will, while the latter drew from his bosom a scroll of parchment.

'You grieve,' said he, for the loss of a few paltry guilders; but know that I have the power to make you amends for your ill luck—to make you rich—aye, richer than Stadtholder!'

'Ha, the fiend!' thought Peter, growing still soberer, while he drank in every word, and glanced at the legs of the stranger, expecting, of course, to see them as usual terminate with a cloven foot; but he beheld no unearthly spectacle; the feet of the stranger were as perfect as his own, even more.

'Here,' said his companion, 'read over this, and if the terms suit you, subscribe your name at foot.' The farmer took the parchment, which he perceived was closely written, and contained many signatures at the bottom. His eye glanced hastily over the few first lines, but they sufficed.

'Ha! now I know thee, fiend!' screamed the affrighted Peter, as he dashed the scroll in the face of the stranger, and rushed wildly out of the room. He gained the street, down which he fled with the swiftness of the wind, and turned quickly thinking he was safe from the vengeance of him, whom he now supposed to be no other than the foul fiend himself; when the stranger met him on the opposite side, his eyes dilated to a monstrous size, and glowing like red hot coals. A deep groan burst from the surcharged breast of the unfortunate farmer as he staggered back several paces.

'Avaunt! avaunt!' he cried, 'Satan, I defy thee! I have not signed thy cursed parchment!' He turned and fled in an opposite direction; but tho' he exerted his utmost speed, the stranger, without any apparent exertion, kept by his side. At length he arrived at the bank of the canal, and leaped into a boat which was moored along side. Still his pursuer followed, and Peter felt the iron grasp of his hand on the nape of his neck. He turned round and struggled hard to free himself from the gripe of his companion, roaring out in agony, 'Oh, Mynheer Duyvel! have pity for the sake of my wife and my boy Karel!' But when was the devil ever known to pity? The stranger held him tightly, and spite of his struggles, dragged him ashore. He felt the grasp of his pursuer like the clutch of a bird of prey, whilst his hot breath almost scorched him; but disengaging himself with a sudden bound, he sprang from his enemy, and ——pitched headlong from his elbow chair on the floor of his own room at Voorbooch.

The noise occasioned by the fall of the burly Hollander, aroused his affrighted helpmate from the sound slumber she had been wrapped in for more than two hours, during which time her husband had been indulging in potations deep and strong, until overpowered by the potency of his beloved liquor, he had sunk to sleep in his elbow chair, and dreamed the hellish dream we have endeavored to relate. The noise of his fall aroused his Vrow from her slumbers.—Trembling in every limb on hearing the unearthly sound below, she descended by a short flight of steps, screaming loudly for help, into the room where she had left her spouse when she had retired to rest, and beheld Peter, her dear husband, prostrate on the stone floor, the table overturned, his glass broken, and the remainder of the accursed liquor flowing in a stream, from the stone bottle, which lay upset on the ground.

PUNCTUALIVT.

"LIST, WHILE I READ THEE A LESSON."

Uncle Bill, as they used to call him, who lived in Woodend, was a plain matter of fact old coger, who was always endeavord to do about right in all dealings with his neighbors. But one very estmiable virtue he possessed in a rare degree, viz: punctuality in the fulfilment of engagements. If he promised you a 'jag' of wood at such a hour, the clock would be striking while he was unloading; if he agreed to do a thing thus and thus it was done thus and thus, and that it was done thus and thus, was sufficient proof to all the neighbors round that he had agreed to do thus and thus, such a weight of character had he attained. No 'fearful forebodings' ever influenced him to break, or postpone an engagement. Always punctual himself, he admired punctuality in those with whom he had to do; and when he dealt with any one not like unto himself in this particular, (and it is a thousand pities there are so many of that stamp among us,) they were pretty sure to get a joke in the matter; but let us cite an instance to the point.

Uncle Bill once employed one of the down-town tailors to manufacture a suit of grey.—'Now,' sand he, while he was being measured, 'I want them on Thursday evening—will you promise to have them done?' 'Yes, Sir,' unhesitatingly replied the knight of the shears—whether with any mental reservation or not we cannot say, but the truth was not in him if everything was expressed, for Uuncle Bill called that evening, and there was so much finishing to do that he could not have them till the succeeding afternoon. This was a sore disappointment—nevertheless, after giving the tailor a concise lesson on punctuality in the fulfilment of promises, forcibly depicting in his plain style, the advantages a tradsman whose word can always be depended upon possesses over those promising ones with whom the fulfilment is matter of secondary considerations, he departed.

On Friday afternoon, as Uncle Bill's son Bob came round from the mill, he called at the tailor's for his daddy's new clothes, but there was yet considerabe finishing to be done to them, and he was requested to ask his father to have patience till the next morning. When this was reported to the old man his wrath kindled, and he vociferated, with considerable warmth—"Plague take the tailor!" He immediately slipped on his great coat, proceeded straightway to the apple barrel, and filled its capacious pockets with the contents thereof. Going out, he found the boys just dismissed from school. He called, one to him, and giving him an apple or two sent him off in great haste for the tailor's shop which by the nearest route was at least a mile and a half distant, to request the tailor to come up to his house at six o'clock—charging the boy to say nothing about his errand to any one, and promising him more apples if he would return within such a time. He then called another boy and set him off on the same errand under the same restrictions and with the same promises; then another and another still, till he had at least twenty expresses, each a few rods apart. Now as the tailor sat on his bench, with his legs akimbo humming good old song of

"Hurrah for the *cabbage*, hurrah!"

in came the first boy with his 'Uncle Bill N—— wants to know if you'll come up to his house at six o'clock,'—barely waiting to get the words out, ere he set off on his return, as the least delay might nullify his title to any more apples. But he had scarcely left the door step, when in came another boy with the same request; then another and another. In vain the man of fashions endeavored to make them tarry a pace to give him some explanation; no, Uncle Bill had told them to deliver their message and be off. By the time the sixth had made his appearance the tailor dropped his work in the utmost consternation; and when he had counted ten, he sprang from his bench in a paroxism of terror, believing himself beset with a legion of —— we did not say what—but it was a gloomy afternoon, and he was somewhat superstitious, withal. As the door opened the fifteenth time, his hair rose on end and his bare arm was complete goose-flesh. 'Gracious father!' he exclaimed almost beside himself,—and set off upon the run bare headed and bare backed, with his shirt sleeves rolled up, for Uncle Bill's. Before he had got half way, it began to rain heavily, but he did not heed this though he soon had not a dry thread about him. He rushed into the house with all fury of a maniac, and fell flat upon the floor; he jumped up again frothing at the mouth, exclaiming with extraordinary emphasis—"Heavens and earth. Uncle Bill, what do you want with me?" "O," said Uncle Bill, calmly, as he stood with his hands in his pockets, "I only wanted to inquire when you thought it would be likely that you could make it convenient to finish my clothes?"

Lynn Mess.

COMMODORE PREBLE.

In Cooper's Naval History of the United States is the following anecdote of Commodore Preble, illustrative of some points in the character of that distinguished Naval officer:

"Commodore Preble was a man of high temper and a rigid disciplinarian. At first he was disliked in his own ship—the younger officers in particular, feeling the effects of his discipline, without having yet learned to respect the high professional qualities for which he afterward became so distinguished. One night when the Constitution was in the Straits of Gibraltar, she suddenly found herself along side of a large ship. Some hailing passed without either party's giving any answer. Commodor Preble, who had taken the trumpet himself now told the name and country of his ship, and his own rank. He then demanded the name of the stranger, adding that he would fire a shot unless answered. "If you fire a shot I'll return a broadside," was the reply. Preble sprang into his mizzen rigging, applied the trumpet and said, "this is the United States ship Constitution, a 44, Commodore Preble, I am about to hail you for the last time, if not answered, I shall fire into you. What ship is that?" "This is His Britannic Majesty's ship Donegal, a razee of 60 guns." Preble told the stranger he doubted his statement, and should lie by him till morning in order to ascertain his real character. He was as good as his word, and in a short time a boat came from the other vessel to explain. It was an English frigate, and the Constitution had got so suddenly and unexpectedly alongside of her, that the hesitation about answering and the fictitious name had proceeded from a desire to gain time in order to clear the decks and get to quarters.

"'The spirit of Commodore Preble on this occasion,' says Cooper, produced a very favorable impression in his own ship. The young men pithily remarked, that if he was wrong in his temper he was right in his heart."

A GOOD BITE.—A truckman, who has been in the habit of cruelly treating the noble steeds under his charge, was observed on Thursday, in Congress street to be at his old tricks, and shamefully striking one of the horses about the head & ears with the butt end of his whip. The unoffending animal, goaded beyond endurance, seized the man-brute by the arm, and there held him until he sang out—not "gee up and gee ho"—but in a real bedlamite scream. After being liberated, he fainted and having recovered, started for an adjacent grocery, but as we are informed, found no *comfort* there.—The spectators offerd no commisseration, thinking that he was deservedly punished, but expressed hopes that he would be more kind to his horses in future.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs Malaprop. One of our fashionable ladies is going to have a new house built soon on one of the best site in the city. Every thing about its to be 'Sublimated' and 'Splendifferous.' There is to be a 'Portorico' in front, a 'Pizarro' in the rear, and a 'Lemonade' all around it.—The water is to come in at the side of the house in an aneodote.' The lawn in front is to be 'degraded' and some large forest trees 'supplanted' into the 'Erie' in rear. This is the same lady who told Gov. Clinton how remarkably stormy it is apt to be when the sun is passing the 'Penobscot.'—*Buffalonian.*

A HORSE CHANTER.—A loafer being brought up before one of the London Courts, the Judge demanded,

"What is your trade?"

"A horse chanter, my lord."

"A what? a horse chanter, why, what's that?"

"Vy my lord, ain't you up to that ere trade?"

"I require you to explain yourself."

"Vel, my lord," said he, "I goes round among the livery stables, they all on 'em knows me, and ven I sees a gen'man bargaining for an 'orse, I just steps up like a tee-total stranger, an' ses I vel that's a rere 'un, I'll be bound, ses I, he's got the beautifulest 'ead and neck as I ever sees, ses I, only look at iz open nostrils, he's got vind like a no-go-motive. I'll be bound he'll travel a hundred miles a day and never vunce think on't, them's the kind of legs vat never fails. Vel, this tickles the gen'man, and ses to 'imself, that 'ere honest countryman's a rale judge of 'orses, so please you my lord, he buys 'im and trots off. Vel, then I goes up to the man vat keeps the stable, and I axes 'im, vel vat are you going to stand for that 'ere chant, and he gives me half a sovereign; vel, that's vat I call 'orse chanting, my lord, there's rale little 'arm in't—there's a good many sorts on ns, some chants canals, and some chants rail roads."

NEGRO PHILOSOPHY.—John Canepole was a small man, a pocket edition of humanity.—He had a black servant who was a stout fellow; and being a priveleged joker, Sambo let no occasion pass unimproved, where he could rally his master upon his diminutive carcass. John was taken sick and Sambo went for the doctor. The faithful negro loved his master, and upon the arrival of the physician looked up in his face anxiously. Examining the symptoms, the doctor pronounced his patient in no danger.—Ressured by this, Sambo's spirits returned, and he indulged his natural disposition for drollery. "I tell you Dr. Massa Canepole *will* die, cause he got a fever!". "A fever, you black dog," said the patient, "does the fever always kill a fellow?" "Yes, massa, when a fever get into such a little man it nebber hab room to *turn* in in him and if de fever no turn you die sartin."

L. Compend.

JUVENILE CALCULATION.—A young 'un said to his fond father—"Pa, you must give me a quarter of a dollar to-day." "Why, I never gave you more than ninepence on other holidays," was Pa's cool answer. "Yes, Pa, I know that, (said the lad,) *but provisions is riz since last year*, and a quarter dont go no further than a ninepence used to."

The death of a printer is thus chronicled in an English paper: "George Woodstock, the * of his profession the *type* of honesty, the ! of all; and, although the ☞ of death has put a . to his existence, every § of his life was without a ‖.

"Dick, you have got a whole in your trowsers." "Well, who cares? it will wear longer than a patch." "Yes, (says Sam,) and *wider* too."

GRACE.—The Picayne tells a story of a man who closed his eyes over his dinner, and slowly but calmly ejaculated "Let us dive in." This might be or not—but when the pressure season was on, one of the principal merchants in this city is said to have astonished his wife and guests by delivering himself in this manner and form following: "Kind parent of the Universe, we implore thy blessing upon the food now prepared for us, and *shall look unto thee for the payment thereof.*" "Mr. B. what do you mean?" asked the lady. "If you had taken ten protests from the Post Office to day, you would understand," replied the husband.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

WHO IS EMBARRASSED?—A gentleman meeting one of his friends who was insolvent expressed great concern for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken, my dear sir," was the reply "'tis not *I*, *'tis my creditors* who are *embarrassed*."

A shoemaker in one of the western cities thus announce his calling: Surgery performed here upon old boot and shoes, by adding to the feet, making good the legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution, and supporting the body with soles.

Dough heads.—A society has been got up in London to abolish baking bread on Sunday.

"My dancing days are over," as the duck said vot was trying to take steps on the ice.

"Not to be sneezed at," as the loafer said ven he took a pinch of black pepper, instead of snuff.

"I'll stand to your back," as the pickpocket said ven he stole the man's pocket-book.

"You raise my dander," as the goose said ven the boy pulled him throught the hole by the tail.

"I'm in the land of civilization," as the Irishman said ven he saw the scaffold erected.

"It's not every vagabond that snuffs up his nose at me," as the polecat said ven he caught the nigger in the woods.

"You'll *blow* me," as the mutton said to the fly ven he vanted to stay all night with him.

"Too much of a good thing," as the pismire said ven he fell into a hogshead of molasses.

IMPERSON

From the Boston Post.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

On learning, a short time since, that very many of our fishing vessels had been seized by the British authorities in Nova Scotia, during the present season, the Secretary of the Treasury permitted the Collector of this port to despatch the United States Revenue Cutter Hamilton on a cruise to Yarmouth and its vicinity, to inquire in the causes of such seizures, and to report the names of the vessels and their masters, thus detained by our provincial neighbors. Capt. Sturgis, accompanied by Col. Barnes, the Naval Officer of this port, immediately proceeded to Yarmouth, N. S., in the Hamilton, and thence up the Bay Fundy to Brier Island and near to Digby. The Hamilton also crossed over to Mount Desert, in Maine, where she landed two American fishermen taken on board at Yarmouth. Capt. Sturgis has been absent but nine days on this cruise, having sailed eight hundred miles, and encountered much heavy weather. The citizens of Yarmouth returned the salute of the Hamilton, and treated the officers with much courtesy and kindness. It was the general opinion of the people in Yarmouth, that many of the seizures of American fishing vessels had been made without sufficient cause, and that the Court of Vice Admralty at Halifax, would release a majority of those now under seizure

Col. Barnes and Capt. Sturgis speak in the highest terms of praise of the exertions of our Consular agent at Yarmouth, *H. A. Grantham, Esq.*, in behalf of the fishermen who, by the the seizure of their vessels and provisions have been left among strangers entirely destitute.—We are permitted to publish the statement of Mr Grantham, which will furnish the facts in relation to the seizure of four of the vessels.—There have been many other vessels seized at the Gut of Canso, but Capt. Sturgis could not learn their names, nor the names of the masters.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, }
Yarmouth, N. S. 18th June, 1839. }

To Josiah Sturgis, Esq, Commander of the American Revenue Cutter Hamilton:

SIR—At your request, I enclose to you an abridged statement of the depositions of the masters and crews of the four American fishing schooners, lately seized by the commander of the British Government vessel "*Victory*" and now lying detained in this port, together with a succinct account of my proceedings, upon the application to me for assistance by the masters of these vessels.

Upon the 27th day of May last, application was made to me, as the Consular agent of the United States at this port, by William Burgess, master of the American fishing schooner "Independence," for advice and assistance, under the following circumstances: On Sunday, the 26th day of May last, while lying at achor in the Tusket Islands, near the coast of this province, the said schooner was boarded, and, with her cargo and papers, seized and taken possession of by the commander and part of the crew of the British Government vessel "*Victory*," for an alleged infraction, by the crew of the "Independence," of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and the laws of this Province, for the protection of the British fisheries. The schooner was brought into this port, stripped of her sails, and part of the rigging, and the master and crew obliged to leave her. Epositions of the master, William Burgess, and of the crew. Benjamin Sylvester, Samuel C. Mills, Ezekiel Bergess, and Samuel B rgess, all of Vinalhaven, in the State of Maine, were taken to the above facts, and also to those which follow. They deposed, that the schooner Independence, of the burthen of 31 tons, or thereabouts, and belonging to Vinalhaven, was fitted out and cleared from that port, on a fishing voyage into the Bay of Fundday, on the 10th day of April last, and that they continued to fish in the Bay, never at any time at a less distance from the coast of Nova Scotia than 15 miles, until about the last of April, of the present year, when, being in want of water, and it blowing very heavy, they stood in for the coast, and anchered in the Tusket Islands, where they remained about twenty-four hours. At the expiration of that time, they again put to sea, and remained upon the fishing ground until the 25th day of May last, when the compass having been accidentally broken, and there being no other on board, they again stood in the coast, intending to make the port of Yarmouth, for the purpose of having the compass repaired, and of procuring a supply of water; but the wind being adverse, and very violent, and the weather thick and hazy, they were unable to make that port, and were obliged to take shelter in the Tusket Islands of the night at which place they were seized the next day, as before mentioned. The master and crew of this vessel deposed, most solemnly, that no fish of any kind or description had been taken or caught by them during the present seas.n, or since their departue from port, either in the Tusket Islands, or at any distance nearer to the coast of Nova Scotia, or of any of the British possessions in America, than 15 miles; and that at no time did they remain at anchor in the said Islands, or in any port on the coast, for a longer space than twenty-four hours. They, however, admitted that, at the earnest solicitation of an inhabitant of the Tusket Islands whose name was to them unknown, they did, for one night, lend their nets to him, and that they received from him, on the following morning, a few herrings. This occurred but once, and for one night only, they never having remained in the Islands for two consecutive nights.

The master of the American fishing schooner "Magnolia" seized at the same time and place, deposed in substance to the same effect as the foregoing, except that they had not lent or parted with their nets. They deny most positively having fished or attempted to take, or catch fish, within 15 miles of the coast of this Province during the present season. The Magnolia is of the burthen of 37 tons or thereabouts, belongs to Vinalhaven, and was fitted out and cleared from that port on a fishing voyage into the Bay of Funday; she sailed from that port on the 26th day of April last, and was twice into the Tusket Island for shelter, and for wood and water, during the present season. The master's name is George Poole.—The names of the seamen are Wm S. Combs, David Lane and Samuel Clarke, all residing at or near to Vinalhaven in the State of Maine.

The master of the schooner, '*Java*' acknowledged that he and his crew had taken fish in the Islands and was aware that the fact of his having done so, could be proved against him. We therefore decline to make any effort for relief. The "Java" was fitted for a fishing voyage into the Bay of Funday, and belonged to Vinalhaven, and she was seized at the same time and place as were the other two vessels before mentioned. Isaac Burgess was master; the crew were George McFarland, Charles J. Perkins and Thomas McFarland, all residing at or near Vinalhaven.

A few days subsequently, on the thirty first day of May last, another application was made to me by James Turner the master of the American fishing boat "*Hart*" of Deer Island, in the State of Maine, who deposed that the boat was fitted out on a fishing voyage into the Bay of Funday about the last of April of the present year, that they had frequently been into the Tusket Islands to seek shelter and to obtain wood and water, and once only they anchored in this port, having come hither, for the purpose of hiring an additional hand, they continued to fish until the 30th of May last, when being at anchor in the Tusket Islands, the vessel, cargo and papers, were seized and taken possession of, by the commander, of the "*Victory*" who brought the vessel and cargo into this port, and obliged the master and crew to leave her.—They state most positively that they have not since their departure from the port of Vinalhaven, taken or caught fish of any kind of description within 15 miles of the coast of Nova Scotia or of any of the other British coast, nor did they at any one time remain in or among the said Islands for a longer space of time than 24 hours: They state, however that the master, and Hiram Rich one of the crew did receive from Benjamin Brown the master of a British fishing vessel at anchor in said Island about two barrels of herrings given to them by Brown to recompense them for their services in assisting him for one night at his request, in clearing his nets of herrings, salting and curing his fish.—This took place during one night that they came into the Island for wood and water. This statement is corroborated on oath by Hiram Rich and Albert Dougias, two of the crew of this boat, and by———Powers a resident of this place, the additional hand above mentioned who deposed to the truth of the statement of the master and crew subsequent to the time of his engagement with them, before which time they had not proceeded to fish at all.

Benjamin Brown, a resident of Yarmouth, and a person of much respectability, deposes, that he first saw this vessel, the "Hart," in the Tusket Islands, on the first of May last, she having then but just arrived, as he believes, from Deer Island, and not having been in the island before during the present season. He further states, that afterwards, this boat frequently came into the islands at times when the state of the weather was such that the safety of the vessel and crew would have been endangered at sea, and at other times, as he believed, for wood and water, having frequently observed them proceed to the shore and bring therefrom a supply of those necessaries. He was, to the best of his belief, aware of the boat's arrival, whenever she same into the Islands, her place of anchorage being close to his vessel, and he says that the boat never remained in the said Islands at one time for a longer space than 24 hours. He usually witnessed the boat get under weigh, and she always stood directly out to sea. He had frequent opportunities of observing the conduct of the master and crew of this boat, and he verily believes that no fish of any kind were taken by them, in or near the said Islands, subsequent to the 1st of May, the date of his arrival there, nor does he believe that they came there for the purpose of fishing or of setting nets, and that had they done so, he must have been aware of it, as the boat always anchored close to his vessel. He further stated, that, at his request, the master of the boat and one of the crew named Rich, assisted him for one night in clearing his nets of herrings and in salting his fish, for which service he gave them two and a half barrels of herrings, and that he had seen the nets seized on board the boat, and that the meshes were too small to admit of the taking by them of any description of herring that had been upon the coast during the present season.

These depositions I enclosed to John Morrow, Esquire, United States Consul at Halifax, for the purpose of using them to assist him in his endeavors to effect the release of the *Magnolia, Java*, and *Hart*, on the plea of their having been seized and detained on insufficient grounds.

The master of these three last named vessels, by my advice, proceeded to Halifax, where they now are, awaiting the decision of the government officers there, whether they will be obliged to contest the legality of the seizures in the Court of Vice Admiralty at that place. I have received no information from thence, that can be depended upon, as to the probable issue of the exertions already made, and now making in behalf of the owners and others interested in these vessels.

The affidavits which have been made to substantiate the legality of these seizures are first, that of John McConnell, of this place, who deposes that he did see the crew of the "Java," between the 11th and 27th days of May last, in the Tusket Islands, put their nets into the boat belonging to that vessel, and on the following morning he saw them return with a quantity of fish, which was repeated four or five times during the above mentioned period, and that the skipper of the "Java" acknowledged to him that he had taken fish within the prohibited limits for bait. He furter states, that on Sunday, the 26th of May last, he saw on the deck of the "Java," then lying in the Tusket Islands a quantity of gorry which the crew said was from about three quintals of fish, caught the day before, and that he the master and crew threw the same overboard, being then about two miles from Tobeque Point, in Yarmouth.

2d—The same person, John McConnell, further deposed, that he saw the "Magnolia," about two weeks previously when at anchor in the Islands, send two boats away in the evening with nets, and return again the next morning with fish, which also again took place for several successive days. He further stated, that the crew of the "Magnolia" did about the same time acknowledge that they were then taking fish among the Tusket Islands, and had before been doing the same.

3d—David McBonnell, of Yarmouth, made oath that the skipper of the American schooner "Independence," acknowledged to him on the 26th day of May, that he had hired nets belonging to that schooner to the skipper of an English fishing vessel to be set by him on shares.

4th—Jonathan Baker, of Yarmouth, deposed that between the 11th and 18th day of May last he saw the crew of the American schooner "Java," then at anchor in the Tusket Islands, put the nets of the schooner, into the boats in the evenings of four different days, leave the vessel, and return in the mornings with the nets and a quantity of herring.

5th—Joseph Darby, commander of the schooner Victory, deposed that he did see from on board the said schooner Victory, then lying in the Tusket Islands, the crew of the American fishing boat "Hart," clearing fish on board of that vessel, and that the master of the "Hart" acknoweledged to him that he did about a week previously procure from Benjamin Brown, two barrels of fresh herrings for bait.

The crew of the "Magnolia" positively deny the truth of the depositions made against them, and they say that their vessel must have been mistaken for some other. The crew of the "Independence', also deny having hired their nets, and it is probable that the acknowledgement sworn to as made by the masters, has been misunderstood by the person to whom it was made, the real admission having been the lending the nets for one night to an inhabitant of the Tusket Islands, as is mentioned in the depositions of the master and crew of the "Independence." I need not remark upon the insufficiency of the evidence upon which the seizures of the "Independence" and "Hart" have been made. It consists entirely of verbal acknowledgements, which may and usually are misunderstood or misconstrued, and can seldom be correctly repeated; and, indeed, taking for granted that the admissions sworn to, have been made by the masters of these vessels, I cannot understand that they amount to evidence to authorize a seizure.

I may observe that these vessels have all been fitted out on shares—that is, each man on board, in lieu of wages, receives a share of fish at the termination of the voyage. This circumstance may be of importance, as it probably may affect their evidence in the Court of Vice Admiralty.

I have at present, at this Consulate, two destitute American seamen of the boat "Hart," James Rich and Albert Douglass, who, if not contrary to your instructions, I have to request that you will receive on board the Cutter Hamilton, and land them at some convenient port in the United States.

The crews of the "Java," "Magnolia," and "Independence," were put by me on board of a British schooner, the master of which landed them at Castine, in the State of Maine. They were in a prefectly destitute condition, the provisions and stores of the vessels having been seized. I had therefore to provide for them while they remained in this place, and to find them a passage to the United States.

I am, Sir,
Your obed't, humble servant,
HENRY A GRANTHAM.
Consular Agent United States for the Port of Yarmouth, (N. S.)

BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS.

In allusion to the recent conference, had in this city, by Gov. Fairfield, Gov. Kent, Hon. R. Williams, and C. S. Daveis, Esq., with Hon. John Forsyth, the Augusta Age makes the following statement:

It seems that the British government in conformity with its promise already made public, has made a proposition to our goverment for the establishment of a joint commission of exploration and survey. This proposition our goverament was about to meet by a counter project. Before making any counter proposition however, the President, desirous of ascertaining the views and wishes of Maine, and to divest the subject of all party character, concluded to invite the gentleman above named, being two from each political party, to meet Mr Forsyth in Maine and confer with him upon the subject. At this meeting it is understood there was a perfect harmony of views and an apparent desire manifested to look with a single eye to the best good of the State, overlooking all party considerations. The particular results of this conference however, have not been communicated to us, it not being deemed proper, in the present state of the negotiation between the two governments, to make them public.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 2, 1839.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford are requested to send the usual number of Delegates to a Convention to be holden at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on *Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August next at ten o'clock A. M.* for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and County Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Per order of the County Committee.

Paris, July 1, 1839.

☞ We publish to-day a notice for a County Convention to be held at the Court House in this town the fourteenth day of August next. We trust the democracy will nobly respond to the call and give an earnest of their intention to enter the ensuing campain with the right spirit, by a proper and immediate organization throughout the County. We have an active and not over-scrupulous foe to contend with, already in the field, working in a silent, sly and underhand manner. Every democrat should do something, should expose one of the many expedients that will be resorted to for the overthrow of the present State administration. The federalists will not, probably, boast as they usually do, of their prospects of defeating the democracy, but on the contrary will endeavor to give the impression that they intend to do little if anything—that they intend to be mere passive lookers on. But be not deceived by their '*soft sawder*.' We believe the federal party never was better ornanized, throughout the length and breadth of this State, than at the present moment. Their party machinery has been put in complete order by experienced managers, by men who have profited by experience, and they will only have to pull the wires to bring the whole army of federal puppets on to the board. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the democracy be on their guard, that they be up and doing and girding on their armor for the contest.

That the democracy have a handsome majority of the voters in this State, there is not a doubt, and that they can put the federal forces to flight any time when they take the field, is equally as certain. The only danger lies in our apathy, lukewarmness and false security. If we neglect our duty and absent ourselves from the usual primary meetings—imagining that all will be well hereafter—we shall most assuredly get beat. The federalists never can, and we believe never did triumph, unless in consequence of our laxity. Let us labor then, in season and out of season, diligently and unwaveringly, for the cause of truth and equal rights—remembering that "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

The people of the United States have proved themselves abundantly able for self government, notwithstanding the opposition of those who believe that mankind are not alike capable of enjoying political rights, that distinctions in society should be recognised by law, and that self government or democracy is impracticable and would end in anarchy, and who have done all in their power to paralize the arm of government and thwart its best measures. From the elder Adams to the present time, we see the opponents of democracy riding differt hobbies for the purpose of effecting their desired object, the attainment of the reins of government. Internal Improvements and the Tariff System were rode for years, and were only abandoned when they became satisfied that the free men of this country would never submit to an unconstitutional and unjust tax upon their industry. The project for the distribution of the public lands originated with the same party, for political purposes, but thanks to the uncompromising integrity of the democracy this project, which, for instance, would give to Massachusetts a million of acres in Indiana, and jurisdiction over the same, and wrest from the poor man his home and rights, was defeated. The Alien and Sedition laws, enacted under the administration of the elder Adams, were more in chameter with a despotism than a free government; fortunately for the country he sank under them and the spirit of democracy carried every thing before it. With the declaration of war under Madison's administration, came mobs, riots, and Hartford Conventions, got up by the federalists against the laws of the land and the will of the nation. The election of John Q. Adams, by the House of Representatives, was in opposition to the express will of the people—in both instances the game was for the Presidency, the attainment of power. When General Jackson went into the presidential chair, the federalists were chagrined with disappointment, and their great leader, Henry Clay, invoked war, pestilence, and famine on the country. When he deemed it his duty to remove the deposites from the custody of the U. S. Bank, the federalists seized upon the act as a Godsend; they held inflamatory meetings, urged the people to acts of violence, declared that the time for a revolution had arrived, and that blood must flow unless the deposites were restored. In New York a committee of ten thousand was appointed to proceed to Washington and demand the restoration. Throughout the United States the same insurrectionary and turbulent disposition was evinced by that party, but the philosophic temperament, keen discrimination and indomitable perseverance of Gen. Jackson, aided by the popular will of the nation, again preserved the country from the jaws of the monster, and restored to the people their just rights and privileges. Before President Van Buren had been inaugurated, before he had published a programme of his admidistration, this same party proclaimed, as with one accord, eternal opposition, war upon the threshold, war to the knife. Well have they carried it out, aided by one of the most powerful moneyed institutions that the world ever knew, and its eight hundred satellite corporations, that have cried panic and ruin until capitalists became alarmed, and a great commercial revolution ensued, occasioning wide spread embarrassment and deep distress throughout the country. They then seized upon this, the bastard of their own illegal combinations, to scatter disorganizing and demoralizing principles, and to defeat every measure urged by the Executive for the relief of the country. These are but a few of their numerous acts, and show that the federalists cannot exist without violence and excitement—that they ever have been ready to accomplish their objects by force when they found the popular will against them. Put them on a contest for principle and they sink into insignificance. The elements of the party are united by the cement of individual and selfish interests, which only thrives when fed upon the sufferings of the country. Destroy this principle of adhesion, and the atoms, which once composed the mass, will separate and recede from each other, ungoverned by any regular law of motion. Hence their extreme anxiety to acquire the ascendancy, that they may cherish and perpetuate those sources of ill-gotten wealth and fearful power, by whose aid they have at times gained a temporary success, and by whose existence they alone exist.

☞ The excitement which provails in Massachusetts against the fifteen gallon license law, should be a warning to lovers of order in other States to beware of every attempt to dictate by law, what people shall eat, drink, or wear. We believe legislation on these points an unwarrantable assumption of power. When once commenced, if submitted to by the community, it will constantly extend itself till our legislators will find themselves authorized not only to prescribe what men shall eat, and drink, 'and wherewithal they shall be clothed,' but to assume a guardianship over their opinions as well as their appetites—regulate their minds and consciences, and take care of their religious sentiments.

From such ultra measures as have been adopted by its friends in Massachusetts the temperance cause is loosing ground as fast as its most bitter enemies can wish. When it relies upon public opinion, and makes its appeal to the free untramelled good sense of the community, it is a tower of strength. But on the other hand, when it appeals to force, and attempts to restrain men's appetites by statutes, fines, and penal enactments, its hold on the most liberal and patriotic portion of the community is destroyed, and its sole reliance must be on that brute force which it has adopted as the means of effecting its purposes.

GREEN PEAS.—We were yesterday presented by a gentleman of this town, with a specimen of Peas grown in his garden the present season. They were as plump and fair as an epicure could desire. It is not uncommon, we believe, to have peas grown as early as the first day of July, in common seasons, fit for the table, but the present season is unusually backward and cold,—a fortnight at least later than usual.

From the Eastern Argus.

Daniel Webster.

The Gazette is telling its readers what Mr. Webster *didn't do* during the last war—perhaps it will be well enough to refresh its memory as to what he *did* at that time. On the 1st of July, then, 1813, he voted against a bill *for* the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties—a bill rendered indispensable by the factious efforts of the opposition to deprive the Government of the means of carrying on the war. On the 7th of January, 1814, he voted against an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the navy—a navy which had already covered itself with glory, but whose victories, he thought, no doubt, ought not to be encouraged by a "moral and religious people." On the 10th of the same month, he voted against a proposition more effectually to detect and punish spies and traitors. On the 14th he voted against a bill making provisions for filling up the ranks of the army. On the 22d he voted against a bill authorizing the enlistment of troops—a bill so necessary that only seven voted against it. On the 8th of February, he voted against a bill to raise five regiments of riflemen. On the 29th of March he recorded his vote against the bill to call forth the militia to repeal invasion. On the 10th of December, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the Government, and maintaining the public credit. On the 10th, he voted to postpone idefinitely a bill authorizing the President of the United State to call upon the several States for their respective quotas of Militia to defend the frontiers against invasion; and on the same day, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for Government, and maintain the public credit. His vote too, was recorded against an appropriation to rebuild the Capitol and public offices after they had been destroyed by the enemy. These are some of the noble acts which the gentleman from Massachusetts *did* perform during the last war—exerting, it would almost seem, his whole powers to render that war disasterous to his own country and beneficial to Great Britain. The expression which the Poughkeepsie Herald imputes to him, through not made in 1814, is yet in strict keeping with his act at that time, and *was* made by him at a more recent period.—He *did* say on the floor of the 23d Congress that he would not vote for a bill then before the house, "*if the enemy were battering down the walls of the Capital*," and however the Gazette and kindred prints may attempt to explain it, the declaration will remain on record to his perpetual disgrace. It has been said by his party adulators that he will be well received in Great Britain. He *ought* to be so received. A man who has defended, as far as he has, the British policy, should not fail to be greatly honored by the British people. We advise the Gazette, hereafter, not to invite scrutiny into Mr. Webster's public character. His conduct will not justify it. He has always been a New England Aristocrat. It was he who taught the unhallowed precept, that "Government should be

founded on property." It was he who preached revolutionizing doctrines in Baltimore, upon the Sabbath day, to an excited political mob. It was he who uttered the disgraceful sentiment that Government must take care of the *rich*; and let the *rich* take care of the *poor*. And this man is one of the leaders of the opposition! *Ex uno disce omnes.* From *his* opinions learn the opinions of the whole party. Thank Heaven, such opinions can never be ratified by the American People. The champions of monarchical doctrines can never in this country be successful. Let them nominate as their candidate whomesoever they will—be it Webster, or Clay, or Harrison, the people will see in him only the representative of bad principles and will rally as one man for his defeat. And they will succeed. His friends will labor for him in vain. Idly and uselessly will they pour out their gold in his behalf. Impotent will be their crafty machinations, and their cunning treachery. All will not do. The community know the right, and will steadily pursue, it, whatever may betide them. In the face of threats—in the midst of panics raised for the worst of purposes—they will go forth undismayed by suffering, unterrified by menaces, and unbought by bribes, and charging gallantly the enemy, will make them

"Shake like a field of beaten Corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow."

So has it ever been, when the people took their own work into their own hands. And so, while our republican institutions last, do we believe it will ever be.

INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The federal papers are eternally prating about Government officers interfering in elections—that is, expressing their political sentiments.—They also affect to be shocked at the wickedness of the Administration in appointing its its friends to office. They forget that the great expounder of the Constitution takes every opportunity to address the people, and to set forth what he calls the corruption of our rulers—and that on one occasion he desecrated the Sabbath in Baltimore in this way—and that Bell, and Graves, Wise and Prentiss, all members of Congress, severally harangued in Boston to the Massachusetts federalists—thus interfering with the election in that State—and that whenever they have got into office, every Democrat has forthwith been turned out. Verily there is a lementable discrepancy between their practice and their preaching—one invariably gives the lie to the other.

For ourself, we can see no reason why a man because he happens to be an officer of Government, should hermetrically seal his lips upon the subject of politics, and forget and lose sight of the principles he was placed there to sustain. And as to the appointing friends to office, we think it would be unsafe to deviate from the principles laid down by the Father of his Country in that respect.—*Bangor Democrat.*

SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Our opponents, (and particularly the editor of the Whig) have a great deal to say to the immenent hazard of the public money under the proposed Independant Treasury system.—They represent that it would be under the sole control of the President a Union of the purse and sword. That under this system 'our popular election for choosing a President would be a farce'—the Executive controlling the people. Now it must be evident to any one who has examined into the principles of the bill, that the reverse would be the fact. The President has repeatedly recommended in his messages to Congres the passage of an act, which would place the funds of the Government under the strict custody of the law, and making the purloining of the same by receiving and disbursing officers, in whose keeping it was proposed to place it, an offence punishable with imprisonment. The Senate of the United States has twice passed a bill further regulating the collecting of the public money, and placing the disbursing officers under additional responsibilities—but in the House of Representatives, on both occasions, by the union of the federalists and Conservatives, it was defeated. The two oppositions are alone answerable for the defeat of this bill.

As to the union of the purse and sword, it is well known that the President can draw no funds from the Treasury except by law, passed by Congress. Congress makes the appropriations, and no money can be drawn from the Treasury but by virtue of said appropriations. At the close of the last session of Congress the federalists voted with the Democrats to place TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS at the disposal of the President—*thus uniting the purse and the sword, if you please;* thus falsifying their cant, and reposing with the utmost confidence in his wisdom and discretion. [*Bangor Democrat.*]

"Ever since we knew any thing of politics and political parties, our political opponents (hating the short time they have held the reins of Government,) have represented the country as on the verge of ruin, and the beautiful fabric of our free institutions, as fast crumbling away before the corruption, and misrule, usurpation and experiments of our rulers."—Democrat of last week.

Ah, indeed! And what is the reason of their doing so? Does not the conduct of the men in power give cause for alarm? Is there not signs of ruin when the debt of the country is increased from $13,000,000 to $40,000,000. Whig of the 19th.

Here, in the first place, the whig editor pleads guilty to the charge we made against his party, and then attempts to justify it with a falsehood, by intimating the the public debt of the country is increased from $13,000,000 to $40,000,000. Every school boy in the country knows this to be false, and if the editor of the Whig does not, *he ought to.* We do wish he would commit the commandment about bearing false witness, to memory. Do neighbor, hereafter pay a little attention to it. Don't talk about the country being on the verge of ruin—people won't believe it. [Bangor Democrat.

☞The editor of the Kennebec Journal and the whole pack of federal editors, are mourning over the appointment of Mr. O'Sullivan, of the City of Washington, as Secretary of Legation at Paris, France. They say he is an Irishman, and has been but a few years in this country. It seems almost an impossibility for the federal editors to tell the truth. The only way to get to the truth in a federal paper is to believe directly the contrary of what it asserts. It is almost needless to say that the story about Mr. O'Sullivan is untrue. That gentleman was born in the city of New York.—[*Bangor Dem.*

'Misrepresentations and Fraud.'

Last Thursday's Bangor Whig accuses us of fraud and misrepresentations in pubishing an extract from the speech of B. W. Leight, made before the Convention in Virginia, convened for the purpose of altering the Constitution.—The Whig says the speech was made in the Senate of that State, which proves one of two things—the editor's ignorance, or that he meant to tell an untruth. The Whig also says that the speech was made in defence of negro slavery, which assertion the extract from it published in the Whig satisfactorily gives the lie to. To show the fraud and misrepresentation of its editor, we give the extract itself. Mr. Leigh says:—

"There must be some peasantry; and as the country fills up, there must be more—that is, men who tend the herds and dig the soil, who have neither real nor personal capital of their own and who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows. I ask gentleman to say whether they believe that those who depend on their labor for daily subsistence can or do ever enter into our political affairs? They never do, never will, never can."

Any one who possesses but a small modicum of intelligence must know that there is not the most slight reference to slavery in the above extract. If the editor of the federal organ here considers the words 'peasanty and 'slave' synonymous terms—as Mr. Leigh no doubt conceives them to be—it is no more than we have always thought of all federalists. We have always known that the aristocratic federal nabobs—men who stand in buckram and ruffles had no feeling in common with the farmer, the hardy tillers of the soil—"men who tend the herds and dig the soil," but the federalists regard the public utterance of their true sentiments with great displeasure, and often, as this instance, to shield themselves from merited scorn and ignominy, utterly disclaim them. Let them but get the reins of Government into their hands, and those "who earn their daily dread by the sweat of their brows," would soon feel the iron hand of arbitrary power, swayed by merciless men. [Bargor Democrat.

FALSEHOODS NAILED.

The federal and blue-nose papers for the last few weeks have repeatedly given currency to statement of the carrying away of the Aroostook Boom, and of the recal of Nye from his post on Fish River. All of which statements are false,—totally destitute of a single particle of truth. We have taken pains to inquire into the matter, and learn from those who have just returned from this vicinity, that the Boom still stands firm, and that Ney continues at his post, and will remain there, so long as the protection the property of the State requires it. The federalists, like their counterpart the blue-noses, would be extremly delighted to have the Boom "go by the board," and we have no doubt their "distinguished men" would willingly stoop to wield that vulgar instrument, the axe, in order to effect that object, had they the opportunity to do so *unseen.*—*Bangor Democrat.*

☞The federal party and conservative faction will endeavor from this time, until after the Presidential election of 1840, to defeat the Democracy—and to the accomplishment of this end, all their efforts will be directed, and they will unitedly and steadily oppose every measure which the Democrats may bring forward in Congress, or elsewhere, for the benefit of the people—the best interests of the country at large. They will no doubt strive to create another panic, and to bring distress upon the mass of the people, that they may raise upon the downfall of the multitude. But in this they cannot succeed. The late panic is too fresh in the memory—its causes and those who prolonged its continuation, are too well known to admit of it.—Bangor Democrat.

A GIFTED BIRD.—Mr. J. P. Robertston gives the following account of the wonderful imitative powers of a Paraguary parrot, which he owned when he resided at Assumption:—

So acute was the bird—so exquisite his ear—so sagacious his perception—and so strong and instinctive his imitative powers, that I have seen him listen attentively for five minutes to one person's speaking, and then give both the word and tone of the speaker. No mimic more accurate no critic more caustic—no satirist more libellous than this chattering bird. I have head him imitate the cry of the child, the squeak of the pig, the bark of the dog, and the mew of the cat; and all so admirably, that it was impossible not to class him as a ventriloquist of the first order. He gave the word of command like a drill sergeant to a company of soldiers; play the trumpet for them, and beat the drum; and then sang the song of "Viva la Patria."

KEOKUCK KILLED BY YOUNG BLACK HAWK.

The Chicago (Ill.) Democrat of the 12th inst. says:—"From several of the Pottawatomie Indians now in this city, who recently passed through the Sac country, we learn the following particulars:—During the absence of a nephew of young Black Hawk, Keokuck got his wife drunk, and passed the night with her.—Being thus detected, it fell to Black Hawk, as the nearest relative, to avenge his nephew's injury, which he took the earliest occasion to do, and stabbed Keokuck at the enterance of his nephew's wigwam. Keokuck will be remembered, was always the friend of the whites, and opposed the celebrated Black Hawk or Sac war, and was promoted chief through the instrumentality of the United States Government.—He was about 50 years of age, and, at the time of his death, was this side of the Des Moines river, about 126 miles (four days journey, the Indians have it.) West of the Mississppi—Young Black Hawk is now chief of the Sacs, and, at the last news, at the head of 2,000 warriors, marching for the Sioux country. He has lost none of his inveterate hostility to the whites but the terror with which his late travel through the U. S. with his father and Prophet inspired him, may keep him from any overt demonstrations of it, although he sneers at the peaceable disposition of Keokuck, and swears he will convince other nations of the invincibility of his warrors. He sent word to the Sioux that he had murdered the woman chief, and was coming upon them with warrors more numerous than the trees of the forest. To whom the Sioux replied he would be met by warrors as numberless as the leaves upon those trees.

"Young Black Hawk is about thirty years of age, and altogether the most handsome Indian in his tribe. In passing to the Sioux country, he crosses the Pottawatamie lands, which will be neutral ground so long as neither party infringes upon the rights and regulations of the Pottawatamies."

THE DISTRICT COURT.

THE NEW JUDGES.—The Bangor Democrat pays the following compliment to Messrs. Chandler and Allen, the two recently appointed Judges of the District Court. We have heard the same opinion expressed by several gentlemen of the bar, and doubt not it is well and richly deserved.—Argus.

DISTRICT COURT.—The June Term of this Court closed its sitting last Thursday, Judge CHANDLER presided at the opening of the term—and Judge ALLEN at its close. Every one seems pleased with this Court, and the increased facilities it affords for the speedy rendering of justice to parties. Judge ALLEN presides with impartiality, dignity, ease, and commands the respect of the bar, as well as of those who visit the Court-House. He certainly reflects credit on the authority which appointed him, and is destined to be a very popular Judge.—Mr. CHANDLER seems to be perfectly at home in his new vocation, and what we have said of Mr. Allen may also be said of him.

They say that the fellow employed down East to squeeze tar out of pitch-pine knots, undertook to squeeze truth out of a whig, and gave it up as impossible—he said there was none *in 'im.*—*Post.*

No line holds the anchor of contentment so fast as a good conscience. This cable is so strong, and compact that when force is offered to it, the straining rather strengthens, by uniting the parts more close.

The Young Men's County Lyceum

Will meet at the Court House on Paris Hill on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

Lecture, by E. Gerry.

Question for Discussion,—"Is it probable that our Government will be a Republic five hundred years hence."

DISPUTANTS,—A. Prentiss, M. B. Herring, Aff.—Wm. K. Kimball, I. Harlow, Neg.

Per Order.

MARRIED.

In Saco, Mr Joshua Dearing, to Miss Abigail G. Warren, both of Saco.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday, the 26th inst., Col Ebenezer Rawson, aged 77 years.

LIST OF LETTERS *Remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. July 1, 1839.*

Bullen Sarah	King George
Bemis Francis	Knight Peter
Bolster Isaac	King Erastus
Buck Delphina	McIntire Rufus
Churchel Martha	McKinney Henry
Cushman Eben	Moore Asa
Caldwell John	Norris Simeon
Dable Lucy	Prentis Joseph W.
Doe Nancy	Perry James
Deering Mark	Royal Benjamin
Durell Sam'l J.	Robinson Preston
Daniels Jacob	Robinson Harriet
Emery George F.	Stowell Levi
Felton Charlotte F.	Skillings Robert
Fuller Aron	Starr James
Fitz Ebenezer	Stowell Thomas
Frost Isaac Jr	Stowell Thomas N.
Goodenow R. K.	Sturtevant Leonard
Gray Robert	Tarbox Ephram
Holt Moses	Weeks Josiah K. J.
Hammond Ezra	Walton Charles
Hamilton James	Washburn Calvin
Harris Amariah	Young Joshua

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

SHOES! SHOES!!

A New lot first rate Women,s, Misses and Children's Kid, Morocco, and other kinds of SHOES, in great variety, made expressly for the subscriber, and just received. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 29, 1839. 3weow46

ALSO,—More New CAPS, latest style.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

JUST received from Boston a Fashionable Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, which Ladies' are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. W GOODNOW.

Norway Village, May 13, 1839 eow4w39

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland,

THE undersigned respectfully represent that the road now travelled from Harrison Village, at the head of Long Pond, to Norway Village, is very hilly and circuitious; and that the hills may be almost entirely avoided, without any material increase of distance, by the location of a road commencing at Harrison Village, and passing north of the present road through the Brackett neighborhood; crossing crooked River either at the Ryefield bridge, or at some place north-wardly of said Bridge and intersecting the road recently laidout on the petition of Richard Lombard and others at such places as may be thought best, and thence making such alterations in said located road as may be proper, or by locating a new to the present road leading from Waterford to Norway Village. The location of a road on this route would complete a level and convenient route the whole distance from Fryeburg to Paris cape, and greatly accommodate not only the travel from Fryeburg, Brownfield Hiram, Denmark and Bridgton to Norway & Paris but also the travel from these places and from the interior of New Hampshire to Augusta. We therefore pray that after due proceedings had you will make such new locations and such alterations on said route as the public good may require.

(Signed,) N. S. LITTLEFIELD, & 160 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD ss:

Court of County Commissioners, June Term, 1839.

ON the foregoing petition ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Smith's Tavern in Harrison Village on Tuesday the twenty seventh day of August next at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Clerks of the several towns through which the road prayed for if located would pass and by posting up attested copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns and by serving attested copies of the same upon the County Attornies of the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland and upon the chairman of the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland, and by publishing this Petition and order thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, and Portland Advertiser printed at Portland, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and order thereon

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THIS is to caution all person against purchasing a note of hand of Benjamin Ryerson, signed by Levi F. Drake, for one hundred and twenty three Dollars and twenty five cents, dated Oct 29, 1838, payble in eight months and interest, said note being dead according to an obligation signed by said Ryerson, and I shall not pay the same. LEVI F. DRAKE

Paris June 27, 1839. 3w46

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Nathan M. Marble, in Paris in said County, on Saturday the tenth day of August next at one of the clock, P M. all the Right which Silas Billings, of Woodstock, in said County has in equity to redeem Lot of Land No. fourteen in the Eighth Range of Lots in the Town of Greenwood, in said County. The same being mortgaged to Thomas Crocker, on the thirty first of October 1836, to secure the payment of one hundred dollars and interest.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept. Sheriff.

Paris June 27, 1839. 3w46

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH & AUSTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm, will present them to Leonard P. Smith, who is only authorized to settle the same; and all persons indebted to them by note or account, will make payment to the same.

LEONARD P. SMITH,
FARNUM AUSTIN,

Canton June 13, 1839. 46

TIN WARE

Manufactured as usual at the Factory Hayford's Mills Canton, by LEONARD P. SMITH

Guardian's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on the third Tuesday in September next at 10 o'clock, A. M on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale a certain piece of wild land lying in the town of Jay, County of Franklin, being Lot No. nine, Range A. containing twenty four acres more or less Said sale for the benefit of the minor heirs of Stephen Allen, late of Jay in the County of Franklin. ZADOK ALLEN,

Poland June 25, 1839. 3w46

$1,00 REWARD!

RUN away from the subscriber on the 23d instant Andrew Stubbs, an indented apprentice, aged 18 years. Whoever will return said apprentice to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges will be paid. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting the said Andrew Stubbs on my account, as I will not pay any expense he may incur, nor any debts he may contract after this date.

BENJAMIN ALLEN,

Hartford June 25th, 1839 3w46

Notice to Log Owners.

DRIFTED upon the land of the subscriber on Ellis River in Rumford, the following described Logs viz. one marked S. J. A.—one marked X P ⋈—and two marked M ⋈ A. The owner or owners are hereby notified and requested to remove the same.

PORTER KIMBALL.

Rumford, June 25, 1839. 3w46

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

CHARLES E. STROUT, Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Jacob Strout late of Canton in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty nine—

LEVI BROWN Executor of the last Will and Testament of Richard F. Potter late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of the administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Water ford in said county, on the fifth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 25th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ON the petition of ISAAC STRICKLAND administrator of the estate of HARRY WOOD late of Gratton in the County of Worcester and commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of Eighteen hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Waterford in said county, on the 25th day of August next at ten o'clock, A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge of said Court.

3w46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

HARVEY WAIT Administrator of the estate of Elmon Edmonds late of Mexico in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

100,000 SHINGLES!!

BEST and second quality can be furnished to persons in want, by the subscriber.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 3d, 1839. 6weow42

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and to be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of C. A. Kimball, & Co., in Rumford, in said county, on Saturday the third day of August next at 1 o'clock P. M. all the right which Oliver Strickland of Andover in said county, has in equity to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Andover aforesaid, and being the same premises which are described in said Strickland's Mortgage Deed to Columbia Rawson, dated March 12, 1831, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 36, page 134, to which reference is had,—mortgaged to secure the payment of $100. The same premises also having been mortgaged to Saxon W. Gregg of Andover aforesaid, by Deed dated Feb. 20, 1837, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 51, page 183, to secure the payment of $156,63. Said premises supposed to contain 160 acres more or less.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Seriff.

Paris, June 26, 1839. 46

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday the 27th of July, 1839, at four o'clock P. M. at the Store of Joseph Chaffin in Oxford, in the county of Oxford, aforesaid, all the right which Jacob D. Brown, of said Oxford, had on the 21st day of October 1834, to redeem about six thousand acres of land situated in said Oxford mostly and partly in Hebron in said county, being the same deeded to said Brown on the fourteenth day of November, 1832, by John Foster and others, and mortgaged by said Brown on the same day to the said John Foster, as by the records in the Registry of Deeds of the said county of Oxford appears, and the said Brown's right to redeem said lands were attached on the said 21st day of October 1834, on a Writ, Benajah Pratt and others against Jacob D. Brown and others, upon which Judgment was recovered in the S. J. Court in said county on the third Tuesday of May, 1839, and this Execution issued upon the same the 15th day of June, 1839. THOMAS CARY, Dept. Sh'ff.

Oxford, June 15th, 1839. *3w45

ELBRIDGE GERRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WATERFORD, ME.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel F. Stevens conveyed by deed of Mortgage dated May 19th A. D. 1832 to the undersigned a certain tract or parcels of land, situated in the town of Sweden in the County of Oxford, containing about thirty acres more or less.

For a particular description of the premises reference may be had to the District Registry at Fryeburg, Book 15, pages 309 and 310 The condition of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose said mortgage as provided by the laws of this State. BENJAMIN WEBBER.

Lovell June 7th, 1839. *3w44

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Libby conveyed by deed of Mortgage dated November 24th 1832, the westerly half of Lot numbered thirty two in the third Division of Lots in Sweden, in the County of Oxford, containing fifty acres more or less For a more particular description thereof reference may be had to the District Registry Book 15, page 93 The condition of said Mortgage deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage as provided by the laws of this State.

BENJAMIN WEBBER.

Sweden June 7th 1839. *3w44

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ENOCH HEALD,

late of Lovell in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the house of Josiah Heald in Lovell, on the last Tuesday of August and the last Tuesday of November next, at one of the clock P. M. of each day.

JOHN BARKER,
SILAS HEALD, } Com'rs.

Lovell, June 3d, 1839. *3w44

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of John Webber, late of Sweden in said County deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of May last, are allowed for the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims and that we will attend to that service at the house of Benjamin Webber, in said Sweden, on the last Saturday in August next, and on the first Saturday in November next, from ten of the clock in the forenoon, until five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days

DAVID HAMMONS,
FRANKLIN DOSMER, } Com'rs.

Lovell June 17th, 1839. 3w44

Music! Music!! Music!!!

FOR sale by the subscriber, New Violins, Accordions, Clarionetts, Flutes, Brass Instruments, Bass Viol, Violin Strings, Clarionett Reeds, &c. &c.

W. E GOODNOW.

Norway, May 10, 1839. 3weow40

ALEXANDER RYERSON

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me for collection for the year 1838 in the following sums, viz:—

Non Residents names if known.	Original proprietors names.	Lots	Division	Acres	Value	Tax.
					$	$ c.
Robert Wiley,	Intervale on the Island			5	125	55
Harrison W. Pike,	Buildings & Land by Thompson's Mill			1	250	1,11
Wm. Gorden	John Chandler part of		4	20	400	1,77
John Merrill,	Hezekiah Austin		19	6	90	40
Michal Abbott,	Joseph Frye part of		23	3	40	18
Amos Poor,	Andrew McMillan		11	3,107	500	2,22
"	Ezekiel Walker,	½		4	50	22
Dudley Bean,	Codman land, so called			500	1250	5,55
Owner unknown,	John Charles, 2-3		4	5	45	20
Nath'l Frye,	Intervale, Jesse Frye,		11	2	32	640	2,84
"	"	"	12	2	30	600	2,66
"	"	"	13	2	33	570	2,52
"	"	"	14	2	50	100 0	4,44
"	Upland	"	37	1	66	266	99
"	"	"	39	1	57	400	1,78
"	Buildings & Stand	"			20	750	3,53
"	"	"		¼	100	500	2,22
Owner unknown,	Joseph Frye,		53	4	50	150	67
Gilbert Potter,	Sam'l Osgood, Buildings on the same		54	¼	55	450	2,00
Owner unknown,	John Webster,		12	5	30	120	52
"	"		40	¼	35	200	89
"	Sam'l Osgood		2	2	42	200	89
Simeon Pease	sup'd o'n'r,	John Chandler p't	5	3	10	100	44
Caleb Warren Jr	"	Ezekiel Walker	¼		14	100	45
Heirs of O. Groswell,	School,			27	2	26	300	1,33
Owner unk.	Joseph Frye,				¼	68	200	89
"	House & land occupied by John P. Wheelker,						250	1,11
David Webster	Store & lot in the Corner						850	3,77
"	Intervale,	Joseph Frye,		6	1	26	650	2,88
"	"	John Charles,		5	1	13	325	1,44
"	"	John Webster,		4	1	19	475	2 93
"	"	Ezra Carter,			3	19	475	2,03
"	"	Joseph Frye, p't		3	1	7	175	78
"	Upland,	John Webster,		½	1	9	145	60
"	"	"		6	1	30	150	66
"	"	"		8	3	47	300	1 33
"	"	Joseph Frye,	½	8	2	2	100	44
"	Intervale	"		1	1	11	275	1,22
"	"	Mark Stacy,	½		4	40	200	89
"	"	Ezra Carter,		19	1	10	120	53
Lane & Usher,	sup'd o'n'r,	S. Frye,		24	1	56		
"	John Russell,			22	1	51	1200	5,33
"	Mark Stacy,			23	1	55		
	With the buildings on the same.							
Thos. Farrington,	sup'd owner Daniel Farrington, N. E. corner,			5	8		80	36
Owner unknown,	Simeon Frye,			4	6	8	30	13
"	Ezekiel Walker,			4	2	6	20	8
"	Jos. Frye,			4	6		20	8
"	Jos. Hazeltine,			49	6		20	8
"	John Webster,			57	6		20	8
"	Moses Ames,			34	6		20	8
"	John Chandler,			61	6		20	8
"	Moses Day,			27	6		20	8
Oliver Whitney	Mos Day, woods & meadow					10	100	44
Heirs of Uriah H. Davis,	House Lot near Kimball Brook,						30	13
Owner unknown,	Moses Day,		19	1	10		150	66

One piece bounded on the South East by Lovell Pond, on the North by Lot No. 28, E. Walker, on the South by Abiel Chandler, No. 29, 15 75 33

One piece bounded on the North by Kezar Pond, on the East by Ezra Carter, No. 1, and on the West by Sixth Division, No. 57, John Webster, 5 19 8

One piece South of Saco River, bounded on the South by No 9, Andrew McMillan, West and North by No. 10, James Hazeltine, and East by No. 14, Andrew McMillan, 15 56 25

All other common and undivided land 75 33

And unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me on or before Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction on said day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of J. O. McMillan in Fryeburg as will discharge the same.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, Collector.

Fryeburg, March 20, 1839. 3m 34

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All Judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All Judicial officers now in office, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations, and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word *Yes*, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word *No*, upon their ballots.

Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary, on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 12, 1839.

Read and passed.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839. Read and passed.

JOB PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, August 1, May 15th, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest: A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

43 3m

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed, by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examin the claims of creditors to the estate of

LUTHER STONE,

late of Paris in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty eight day of May last are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the Inn of Simeon Norris in Paris, on Saturday the third day of August and Thursday the twenty-eight day of November next from one to five o'clock of each of said days.

SIMEON NORRIS, ALFRED ANDREWS, } Com'rs.

Paris June 17th, 1839. 3w44

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goeklicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[*Translated from the German.*]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

Citizens of North and South America,

TO LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to beas well founded in truth as any doctrine, of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: it often secretly lurking into the system for years before there is the least complaint of Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their 'clayey houses' even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS*, a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess a THREE FOLD power,—a medicine which, in sigh designed as a remedy for consumptions solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, preserve in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where cures have been wrought for this remedy, *less* than a dual has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate as a general preventative of *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE*,—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger in it"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Hundreds of certificates from responsible persons who have used the Sanative might be published showing the wonderful cures it has accomplished, but the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it by its friends or foes.

DOSE of the SANATIVE, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Two dollars and fifty cents per half ounce.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only Agent in this vicinity. H. HUBBARD.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 41

RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

GEORGE H. KENDALL,

NO 42, MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received from New York a large assortment of FRENCH & ENGLISH GOODS, which he offers at wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Italian, Gro de Swiss, Poil de Soie, and Figur'd Rep SILKS; Mousseline de Laines; French Prints and Muslins; Linen Cambrics; Linen C. Hdkfs; Hemstiched do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambric Muslins, Corded and Swiss Plaid Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Linen Cambrics.

MILLINERY.

Rich new styles Grace Bonnet Ribbons; Satin, Lustring and Gauze Cap Ribbons, Satins, figured and plain; Florences; Bonnet Silks; Foundations; Wound Wire; Taffeta Ribbons.

SCARFS, SHAWLS, & FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.

Hennequin's splendid (all wool) Cashmere and Merino SHAWLS; Brocha, Edinboro', Victoria Net Shawls.

SUMMER STUFFS.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts

Gentlemen and Ladies' Hosiery, and Gloves.

May 16, 1839. 2m 42

MILITARY.

WILSON & PUTNEY,

No. 50, Middle Street---Portland.

WOULD respectfully invite the *attention* of the Cavalry, Artillery, Light Infantry and Rifle Corps in this State, to the assortment of beautiful SAMPLE CAPS, of the latest style which they have now on hand and will furnish to *"order"* at short notice on reasonable terms—they also keep on hand a good assortment of *CHAPEAUX* of the most approved styles for Field and Patoon officers

"Orders," respectfully solicited and promptly executed.

Portland April 26, 1839. 1s3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting William Shackley, Simon Merrill and Hannah Jordan, Paupers of the town of Norway; they having left the Poor House in said town where suitable provision was made for them support, as no bills will be paid of their contracting.

SIMON STEVENS, JOHN WHITMARSH, HENRY C. REED, } Overseers of the Poor for the town of Norway.

Norway, June 1st, 1839. 42

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned holds a Mortgage deed, executed to him by one Daniel How of Lovell in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated May seventeenth A. D. 1838, and duly recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 54, page 326, of a certain parcel of land situated in Paris in said county, for a description of the premises reference may be had to said Records, to secure the payment of two certain notes of hand bearing date August 8, 1836. Now be it known, the conditions of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure. SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, June 3d, 1839. 42

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from Boston by the subscriber a prime assortment of *NEW GOODS*, among which are the following, viz:—

PAINTS,

of allmost every description, wholesale and retail.—Also a great assortment of Paint, Floor, Whitewash and Hearth BRUSHES.

DYESTUFFS,

of first rate qualities, to which the attention of Clothiers is particularly invited.

MEDICINES,

Selected expressly for the use of Physicians.

DRY GOODS,

addapted for the present season, to which the attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited.

FANCY GOODS,

of too great a variety to particularize.

Blank Books and Paper

of various descriptions, sizes & qualities

Fine Cuttlery.---Looking Glasses,

a prime assortment, worth from 10 cts. to $6,00.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.

Ladies', Childrens', Kid, Morocco and other SHOES.

6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 12 & 10 by 12

WINDOW GLASS,

by the light and box.

FRESH FIGS AND SWEET ORANGES,

Fine articles for the sick.

Boiled Linseed, Sperm, Neatsfoot, Otter, Buffalo, Bear's and other OILS.

All of the above, with many others too numerous to mention, for sale on fair terms for Cash or Country produce. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 13, 1839. 39

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE, BANGOR, MAY 15, 1839.

IN compliance with the twelfth section of "An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that the following Townships will be surveyed and lotted by the Surveyor General the present season, viz:—Township Letter F. and half Township lett r H. in the 2d Range, Township No. 6 in the fourth Range, Township No. 8 in the fifth Range, Township No. 6, and II in the sixth Range, (and Township No. 11, in the fifth Range, if the exchange should be made with Massachusetts,) west from the east line of the State, will then be an market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed March 23, 1838, entitled "An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands." Also, the remaining lots in the following Townships, heretofore lotted for settlers, to wit:—No. 4, 10 and 12 in the fifth range west from the east line of the State, are now offered for sale to actual settlers. All the above Townships, except No. 4, are on the Aroostook and its waters.

The price of lots on the aforesaid Townships will not be less than fifty cent., and probably not more than one dollar per acre. The prices, however, will vary according to the situation and quality of the land.

Settling duties required by law, are, that—"the purchaser of one lot, to clear in a proper manner fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well land down to grass, and to build a house thereon, within four years from the purchase thereof; and any purchaser who shall purchase more than one shall be required to clear ten acres, and lay down to grass the same proportion on each lot, and to build a house on one of said lots, within the term aforesaid; but there shall not be sold to any one person more than four of said lots in any one township or tract."

The Aroostook Road as located and partly made passes through No. 8, 10, 11 & 12 in Range five. A county road is located through F. to Houlton, and will probably be made passable in the course of the summer. A Saw mill and grist mill are in operation on F. A Saw mill and grist mill are being erected on No 9, Range 4—Also, on No. 11, Range 5, and will be completed in the course of the season.

The Geological Reports of Dr. Jackson for a description of the quality of the soil and productions of the Aroostook lands and its mineral treasures, and the reports of Dr. Holmes' survey of its agricultural capabilities are referred to for information on these subjects.

The public attention has recently been so strongly directed to the Aroostook, and so many persons have visited that section of the State, that it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing those lands now offered for sale. A large sum of money will be expended this year in making and continuing the Aroostook Road, which promises soon to be a thoroughfare to the St. John's.

Already numerous enterprising, active and intelligent young men have gone in to look at these lands and select lots for actual settlement.

No. 10, Range 5, though lotted and brought into market last year has been incorporated into a town by the name of Masardis, and nearly all the settling lots are taken up. That Town, or some one in that vicinity promises in a short time to become the County seat of a new County.

To give some idea of the farming capability of that part of the State, the fact may be mentioned, that on No. 7, R. 5, on the Aroostook Road and a joining No. 8—now to be lotted, the only settler there, last year, raised 1700 bushels of grain of various kinds and a large quantity of hay, all which he found a ready market for on the spot, at very high prices and must have realized not far from $1000 for his crop.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships, when returned to the Land Office, will be open to the inspection of any one, and all information that may be wanted, will be cheerfully given, and every facility granted within the gift of this office for actual settlers, under the following law.

RUFUS McINTIRE, Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

"In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre, three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township, where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

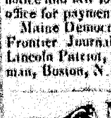
SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said section, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditional however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 23, 1838.

The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice and law for two months, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Maine Democrat, Eastern Argus, Oxford Democrat, Age, Frontier Journal, Piscataquis Herald, Skowhegan Sentinel, Lincoln Patriot, Republican Journal, Yankee Farmer, Statesman, Boston, N. H Patriot, Concord. 2m41



NOTICE Came into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 29th of May last two Mare Colts of a Gray colour one supposed to be two and the other three years of age. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take them away.

ALDEN BESSE.

Paris June 7, 1839. 3w43

Dr. Gordnk's Gelly of Pomegranate,

AND

PERUVIAN PILLS.

A prime article for Consumptions, Coughs, &c. &c., just received and for sale at the old stand, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 17, 1839 1t40

SOMETHING TO

THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the *Positive cause of death.*

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulted, is therefore self evident; not only *Health*, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Humors* from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *Corruption*, and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases as *Impurity of Blood.*

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their country, and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an 'ignorant pretender.' But that will neither please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this his *solemn pledge* that his medicine shall be always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture—and the making of it he attends to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases of cure have been certified as having been effected solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory*, the *utility* of the *practice* is now *beyond all doubts.*

Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the *Purgative Qualities* of the *Brandreth Pills*; experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of forty years have made them the most judicously balanced purge known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them for the removal of any disease, no other than good can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations without weakening the system. The only cure that is required is to procure the genuine Dr. Brandreth Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits.

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has an *Engraved* certificate of Agency, and ☞ observe it has been renewed; no Certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgkinson on the edge, are counterfeits, are to *deceive the Public*, and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed, *all* counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

[Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.]

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized pedlars in the United State to sell my Pills. These contemptible *persons* universally sell counterfeits, and that all Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal in what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.

New York. (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles Street.
Boston—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth Street
St. Louis, Mo—56 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—63 Notre Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Politer.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers
Fryeburg—H. C. Boswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jose h Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

epdly32

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE---Mexico.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Mexico that the same are taxed in the Bills committed for collection to the undersigned, collector of said Mexico, for the year Eighteen hundred thirty Eight, in the Respective sums following viz:

Owners Names.	No. of Lot.	No. Range.	$ c.
Holman	8	5	1,36
Stephen B. Taylor	16	6	1,35
Wm. York	13	4	0,90
Wing	3	1	1,30
Wm. Tucker	11	6	3,37
Unknown	12	8	3,00
Unknown	14	8	1,35
Unknown	10	2	1,35
Unknown	16	8	6,23

The said collector will proceed according to law, to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on the 25th day of September next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges if no person shall appear on, or before that time, to discharge said taxes and charges.

HENRY F. DURGIN, Collector.

Dated at said Mexico June 10th, 1839. *3w44

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have commenced trade under the name and firm of

THAYER & HARLOW,

with a large stock of new Goods very cheap for ready pay. The stock consists of BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES of various shades; Satinetts, Buckskins, Drillings, Vestings, CALICOES, about 80 pieces the handsomest ever offered in this market.—Mouselain de lain, a new article; fig'd and plain Lawns, Cambrics, Muslins, Laces, Edgings, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Scarfs and Fancy Hdkfs a large assortment the best that could be selected in Boston. Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery together with a general assortment of DRY GOODS too numerous to mention.

KID SHOES, Mole skin and Silk HATS, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

Purchasers are requested to call, before they buy elsewhere. JOEL B. THAYER.
ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris, May 7, 1839. 38

Administrator's sale of real estate.

By virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at public Vendue, at the late residence of Archelaus Fuller late of Norway, deceased, on Tuesday the ninth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as will produce the sum of eight hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased. Said estate consists of the following parcels, viz:—The farm formerly occupied by Benj. Fuller, having thereon a good two story dwelling house, a large barn and sheds, and a large quantity of stone wall, and containing seventy five acres of land of excellent quality and under good improvement, subject, however, to a life lease to the said Benj. Fuller for his maintenance during his life time.

Also, about fourteen and a half acres of pasture land adjoining said farm on the south.

Also, the most southerly half of lot No. twelve in the ninth range of lots in the town of Waterford, supposed to contain about seventy acres, with some improvements on the same, reserving ten acres on the southeast corner.

Also, five and a quarter acres of choice meadow land, on the southwesterly quarter of lot No fourteen in the fourteenth range of lots in that part of Norway called he Waterford three tier, partly cleared.

And also the reversion of the widow's dower in said deceased's real estate, if necessary, containing sixty-four acres of land with the buildings thereon, being the easterly part of the deceased's homestead farm.

And also will be sold at public Vendue at Merrill's Tavern at Andover corner, on Thursday the second day of July next at ten o'clock A. M. as a part of said Archelaus Fuller's estate, a lot of land containing one hundred acres, with some improvements on the same, situated in Andover North Surplus, adjoining township Letter C and lying westerly of the road leading from Andover to Letter C.

SIMEON NOBLE, *Administrator.*

4th July Temperance Celebration.

NOTICE is hereby given to the friends of Temperance in the County of Oxford that their anniversary on the 4th of July next will be holden in Bethel at the Church of the Rev. Mr. Frost. Services will commence at ten o'clock A. M. An address will be delivered on the occasion, but much of the day will be appropriated to the discussion of Temperance subjects. Each town and plantation in the county are requested to be *well* represented.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Per Order.

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have given to my son, Samuel S. Lyon, his time till he shall be twenty-one years of age, to trade and act for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

BAXTER LYON.

Attest—Wm. S. Happgood.

Bethel, March 7th, 1839. *3w44

HAT EXCHANGED.—A hat was taken from the Court House on the afternoon of the first sitting of the District Court—the name of the maker was "Dexter," "Boston," being a silk hat and dark silk lining. The one left in exchange was a fur hat larger and more worn, and had in it a coarse cotton handkerchief. The person who took the first mentioned hat is requested to leave the same at Norris' Tavern, so that an exchange may be made.

June 14th, 1839. *44

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS the undersigned holds a Mortgage Deed executed to one James Walker of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Esquire, dated the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1835, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county Book 45, page 9, and transferred to the undersigned by the said James Walker on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1839, and said transfer recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, May 9, 1839, Book 57, page 56, a certain parcel of land situated in Bethel in said county, to secure the payment of two certain Notes bearing even date with said mortgage. Now therefore, be it known, that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure.

TIMOTHY WALKER.

Rumford, June 14th, 1839. *344

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS the undersigned holds a Mortgage Deed executed to one James Walker of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Esquire, dated the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1836, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, Book 49, page 426, and transferred to the undersigned by the said James Walker on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1839, and said transfer recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said county, May 9th, 1839, Book 57, page 56, a certain parcel of land situated in Bethel on the Hill, so called, to secure the payment of one Note bearing even date with said mortgage. Now therefore, be it known, that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, and the undersigned gives this notice for the purpose of foreclosure.

TIMOTHY WALKER.

Rumford, June 14th, 1839. *344

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Andrews Jr., & Stephen Andrews conveyed by deed of Mortgage dated June 1st. A. D. 1837 to the undersigned three certain Lots, tracts or parcels of land, one situated in the town of Sweden, one in the town of Lovell and one in the town of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford. For a particular description of the premises, reference may be had to the District Registry at Fryeburg, Book 18, pages 379 and 380; also that the said Abraham Andrews Jr., and Stephen Andrews by a certain other deed of Mortgage dated June 5th, A. D. 1833 conveyed to the undersigned four certain other Lots, tracts or parcels of land, two of which are situated in said town of Sweden, and two in said town of Lovell, and for a description of the same reference may be had to said Registry, Book 15, pages 372 and 373. The condition of each of said deeds having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose each of said Mortgages as provided by the laws of this State. BENJAMIN WEBBER.

Sweden June 7th 1839. *3w44.

Copartnership Dissolved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSIAH BROWN, 2d.
ALFRED TWITCHEL.

Bethel June 10, 1839. *3w45